


No. 6544 號四十四百五千六第 日七念月十年寅戊緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1878. 四拜禮 號壹十二月壹十英 港香 [PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH.]

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.



CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
will produce
BENEDICT'S ROMANTIC OPERA
"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"
In Three Acts,
With all its Stunning Effects;
ON
SATURDAY EVENING,
NOVEMBER 3RD, 1878.
MISS CLARA STANLEY AS EILY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

EDWARD CEGAN	MR. H. CEGAN.
MISS MARY	MR. H. PHILLIPS.
MISS MARY	MR. J. ROLLINGS.
MISS CHUTE	MISS E. DRAEGER.
MISS CEGAN	MISS A. DRAEGER.
MISS TOM	MR. FADON.
MISS COMMAN	MR. MACKINNON.
MISS VAUNT	MR. SAUMONT.
MISS VAUNT	MISS B. DRAEGER.
MISS O'CONNOR	MISS CLARA STANLEY.

HUNTERS, &c.

Colony Water Gas Supply will be

produced in its entirety, with all its
Stardling Effects.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR Mr. F. TANYEVA.

The Opera produced under the Solo
direction of MR. H. VERONU.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs.
JAMES & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre
may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

As Circle or Orchestra } TWO DOLLARS.
Stalls.....} ONE DOLLAR.

Longkong, 19th November, 1878. [1897]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSE."

Schaffze, Master, will be despatched for the
re PORT TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.
or Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES WILSON & Co.
Longkong, 20th November 1878. [1911]

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"WASHI"
Steam Hunter, will leave for the above Port
SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
On Freight or Passage, apply to
SOMY SHING,
Eliam Strand,
Longkong, 20th November, 1878. [1412
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Carrying Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"MENELEAS"
Steam Hunter, will be despatched at Noon
SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.
On Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Longkong, 21st November, 1878. [1829

THE Steamship
"YESSO."
Main S. Ashton, will be despatched for the
the Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant,
Daylight.
or Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRRAIK & Co.
Hertengborg, 29th November, 1878. [1918
NOTICE.
FROM this date the BUSINESS of the
Undersigned will be Carried on by Mr.
YUHMURCHAYHOY MC OMUN
BYRAHIMHOY PABANEY.
Tongkong, 18th November, 1878. [1w1902
NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO,
EX O.S. S. CO'S S.S. "MENELAUS"
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Shipping Orders must be obtained from
the Undersigned not later than TUES-
DAY, the 28th instant, for shipment per Steam-
"PAPACOLUS".

Hongkong, 26th November, 1878. [194
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 CONSIGNEES on Company's Steamer
 "MENDANA,"
 hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
 charged into Craft, as landed at the Godowns of
 Underdesigns; in both cases it will lie at
 consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for
 removal from Craft or Godown on and after the
 1st November, 1878.
 Goods undelivered after the 26th November,
 1878, will be subject to Rent.
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 26th November, 1878. [1839
 FROM LONDON AND LONDON.
 The Steamship
 "ARBYLL,"
 arriving from the above Ports, Consignees
 Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

The Undersigned, whose ^{names} from the Wharfedale
 Agents delivery may be obtained.
 Additional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
 be sent by the contrary to arrive before 5 o'clock P.M.
 Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th
 will be sent to the Government.
 To Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Agents of Lading will be commensurated by
 LARSEN, HATHORN & Co.
 Hongkong, 18th November 1898.
 STEAMSHIP "ANADIR."
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 NOTICE.
 CONSIGNES of Cargo per Steamship
 "ANADIR" will be received at
 London, in connection with the above
 Agents, are hereby informed that their Goods
 being landed and stored at their risk at the
 Agents of London, whence delivery may be
 made immediately after landing.
 Additional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
 notice be sent by the contrary to arrive before
 TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M. p.m.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
 assigned,
 Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY,
 22nd instant, at Noon, will be subject to
 and landing charges.
 Fire Insurance has been effected.
L. HENNEQUIN,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 15th November, 1878.

the remainder of his original sentence. If, then, the number of prisoners can be so far reduced by this means as to keep it at a point for the accommodation of which our present goal is quite sufficient, it ought certainly to be adopted in preference to plunging the Colony into the expense of building a new goal, and, apart from this view of the case, the fact on which we have already remarked appears that no greater necessity exists for a new goal or an enlargement of the present one than has existed for several years past. In spite of the exceptional predisposing causes for an increase in the number of prisoners mentioned by Mr. Hennessey on our former report, the annual rate of progress in this item is less than it was in the years 1876, and as these causes cannot disappear we may reasonably look for a further decrease until the number reaches something like its old level. The distress in Kwang-Tsing, which is supposed to have had so large an effect on the increase of crime, is now happily passing away, and the Government is believed to, that effect must disappear when the causes cease to operate. The increase has, admittedly, been quite exceptional, allowing that crime may be expected to increase in the same ratio as the population, the increase in the population has not been so great as the increase in the number of prisoners. The increase in the latter was more than twice that of the former half of 1876, that the increase assumed noticeable proportions, it continued during 1877, and now it is to be hoped it is on the wane. The goal, however, was not found unequal to the strain put upon it by the temporary increase in the number of its inmates, and it is not probable that the increase will so seriously tend to place to lossen, it seems altogether out of place to commence an agitation for goal extension. If a new goal be built or the present one enlarged, what is the object that is expected to be attained? Will life and property in the Colony be rendered safer will the cost to the Colony be less? These are the questions which should be first considered, and allowed any weight in discussing the matter. It is our own protection, not the effect on the criminal, that we have to consider. As to the first point, we are inclined to think that with a comparatively small outlay the present

A COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

The gnel, however, was not found un-
willing to the strain put upon it by the
temporary increase in the number of its
inmates, and now, when the strain is begin-
ning to lessen, it seems altogether out of
the question to have any more for great ex-
tension. If a new goal be built or the present
one enlarged, what is the object that is ex-
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in the Colony be rendered safer will the
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questions which ought to be first be-
fore allowed any weight in discussing the matter.
It is our own protection, not the effect on the
criminal, that we have to consider. As to
the first point, we are inclined to think that
with a comparatively small outlay the present
goal could be rendered as deterrant in its
effect as any other goal in the colony. And
as to the second point, if the new goal, or
a large establishment would probably neces-
sitate a large staff while the first cost would
be enormous. The most feasible plan of
dealing with the case is to render the
punishment in the goal of such a deterrent
effect as to prevent the necessity of its use,
and to relieve the burden if it becomes
overcrowded by granting conditional par-
dons. What becomes of the men sent away
is a question that might very well be in-
quired into. No doubt some of them do
congregate on the borders of British Koor-
ang, and do mischief. But the H. M. Prison-
ers, have gone to Ootacamund when the emigra-
tion was going largely on to that place,
but the numbers we should imagine, would
be very small. The vast majority of de-
ported and conditional-paradox men, we be-
lieve, are now engaged in some such a
happy hunting ground as they have imagined
it, return to their native places, there, it is
to be hoped, to earn their living by honest
means. At all events, this Colony gets rid
of them, and at that point our interest in
them ends.—November 14.

The discussion at the Legislative Council on Monday opened up many questions, but we propose to-day to confine our attention to the subject primarily before the Council, that of gaol extension. The Surveyor-General had four carefully prepared alternative schemes, which he submitted in the form of a brief explanation of them. By the aid of these three projects would be met the difficulties of the Colony required a new gaol, but it has yet to be shown that any such necessity exists. There is a general consensus of opinion as to the excellence of the existing building and the undesirability of having a new one erected, and the extension of the gaol in this direction. While, however, objecting to a new prison being erected, it is only right to give due attention to the various schemes. Mr. Pearce lays before us two plans for reconstruction and extension of the gaol on the existing site, which he names respectively the High Level and the Low Level schemes. The former involves the extension of the gaol up to Caino Road, taking in Chaucery Lane and the buildings lying between it and Caino Road, is estimated by Mr. Pearce to cost £120,940. The Low Level scheme would involve the demolition of the present Police Barracks, the site of which would be utilized for the extension of the gaol westwards. New Police Barracks would have to be built elsewhere, on a site to be purchased. This necessarily enhances the cost of the Low Level project, which is estimated at £105,700, or \$45,000 more than the High Level scheme. The latter is open to many serious objections. It would necessitate the removal of the extension of the gaol to Caino Road would depreciate the value of the property in the vicinity, and the levelling required would be most expensive owing to the steep character of the ground. Such outlay is also very much more than the Colony is ever likely to expend on criminals, and this objection applies with much greater force to the Low Level scheme. The Stonewortter's Island scheme though actually not quite so expensive as the other two, the estimate for it being \$132,200, would eventually prove the most costly of all, owing to the necessity for having steam cranes and derricks for the employment of additional guards, and the maintenance of a house of detention here. We have little faith in any plan for making the Gaol self-supporting. The labour of the convicts can be made remunerative to a certain extent, but gaol establishments are usually so large that it is almost vain to hope for the maintenance of the gaol by the maintenance even in the most carefully managed institution of the kind. It would be a fatal mistake to venture upon another trial at Stonewortter's Island, simply on the faith of His Excellency's being able to carry out his idea of making it remunerative. It is a very great possibility, referred to by Mr. Knarwood, that Mr. HENNESSY's successor abandoning it in favour of some pet idea of his own. This Colony has unfortunately suffered too often from an airing yard for the "ideas" of various Governors, the carrying out of which has resulted in the utter ruin of the colony, and many loss of dollars to the Government. It is a pity for the money but a great ruin and the bitter memory of deported institutions.

THE FRAUD BY THE LATE DEPUTY
REGISTRAR

We now come to the fourth scheme, which if one must be adopted, is certainly the most reasonable of those submitted to the Council. But it seems as if those who have no respect for the sanctity of the contract for \$84,000 in the extension of the present building. If any farther argument was needed in support of this view it was supplied by His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber on Monday. He considers that the Chinese are not entitled to the same and their requirements go to light and ventilation are very different from those of Europeans. He quotes Dr. Dwyer in support of his opinion, and ascribes the fact that Chinese do not suffer from disease to their habit of smoking. He said that so-called Western sanitary science, in an official minute, also, has expressed his approval of "the essentially Chinese style of dwelling common both to Canton and Hongkong, and which, while commencing with the most objectionable features, is certain amount of light and ventilation, and the small square spaces left at the back called smoke-holes." How small the amount

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THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI

[illegible]

ANOTHER CHINESE MEMORIAL

deputation consisting of Messrs. Mok Sze-yung (Chairman of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital), Kwok Acheong, Fung Ning-kan, and about thirty other leading Chinese of Hong Kong, on the 15th inst. to present a Chinese memorial. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Mok Sze-yung said that immediately after the Chinese left the public meeting held on the 12th inst. he had been invited to the Government, but they desired to hold a separate meeting to consider and express their own independent views on the questions discussed at that meeting. He said that he had been invited to the Government for such purpose. It was entirely out of reference to His Excellency, who, not wishing to encourage any feeling having the least appearance of faction, had been obliged to decline. He said that the most prudent and efficient means by which the wishes of the inhabitants of a colony like this should be expressed, that they should be made known to the Government, and he now drawn up a Chinese memorial embodying their views and opinions regarding the present unsatisfactory state of things in the colony. He said that he would sign by himself, but that in China was carefully concealed before it was presented to the Memorialist. The speaker continued by expressing his desire to forward the memorial to His Excellency, and to forward the memorial to the British Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Excellency then said that he was very glad to see them, and that he would not fail to forward the memorial to His Excellency. He then said that he was sorry in having their views to the notice of the Government, as they were equally concerned in the interests of the colony. They were quite entitled to express their views, and he was glad to see the large class of the lazzaroni even more and more than the residue of any other nationality. In presenting the memorial it was stated that the memorialists were not only Chinese, but also included some who are harmoniously. His Excellency hoped too, that he had no doubt they would. The memorialists then shook hands with the Governor and withdrew. He then said that he was very glad to see them, and that he would not fail to forward the memorial to His Excellency. He then said that he was sorry in having their views to the notice of the Government, as they were equally concerned in the interests of the colony. They were quite entitled to express their views, and he was glad to see the large class of the lazzaroni even more and more than the residue of any other nationality. In presenting the memorial it was stated that the memorialists were not only Chinese, but also included some who are harmoniously. His Excellency hoped too, that he had no doubt they would. The memorialists then shook hands with the Governor and withdrew.

THE BRITISH BARK "NA. IER." IN A HURRICANE.

[illegible]

ORY OF THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF
THE "BIANCA PERTICA."

[illegible]

The Commission appointing certain gentlemen to inquire into the practice and procedure respecting the sale of the property of the bankrupts, and the investment of all money on valuable securities coming into the hands of all officers attached to the Supreme Court, the first of which was directed to take effect on the 14th of September, is now being lengthened out. The name of T. Jackson's name is substituted for that of Mr. A. Lind, in consequence, we presume, of the latter gentleman's approaching departure from the city. The names of the gentlemen now relieving—Hon. C. May, Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General; Hon. G. Phillips, Attorney-General; Thomas Jackson, Esq.; and John A. Macdonald, Esq., are also included in the commission is as follows:—"Whereas in consequence of the conviction of Frederick Seymour Haffam for the misappropriation of certain moneys of the Government, and the passing of Ordinance 137 of 1837 of certain bankrupt estates, I have considered it desirable in the interest of the public service of this colony, of the suitors of the said bankrupt estates, and of the public, to enquire and inquire should be made as to whether or not greater precautions may be adopted for the security and due appropriation or distribution of moneys, goods or effects, sold, sold, or deposited in the hands of any person, or paid into, deposited with the Supreme Court of this Colony, or are collected or received by, or deposited with, persons holding

filled the boat, and we had enough to do to

of our boat, we were driven back, having had no time to get under way before the full force of the water. At about 8 p.m. a heavy sea struck the boat and capsized her. The chief mate was lost, and four of us were left, the boat being more dead than alive.

We were able to grab the boat as the sea began subsiding. We baled out all the water with our hands, and before daylight the boat was dry, the bottom dried during the night.

On 21st we were carried in the direction of the shore by the wind, which blew from the north-west distant. On the 22nd Taddai Pilahi was still ill and delirious. On the 23rd we sighted land at about 25 miles distance. The wind changed and we were drifted away from the shore. As the day wore on, however, some of our crew, who did not know what to do, saw the same day Taddai Pilahi died, and only five of us were left.

On the 24th the wind changed from west to east, and we were carried along the coast, the island lying to the north of us. We broke up part of our wood-work off the boat, and rigged up a mast and boom, and made a sail with our clothes; and then proceeded slowly towards the land. On the 26th we were carried close to the shore, but the wind shifted again. On the 30th when about 6 miles distance from the shore, Leont Baeacoon, unable to stand the sea any longer, drank a quantity of salt water, and died.

On the 31st we took down the sail, and made another, and took down the sail with the same piece of wood, tried to row, but found it impossible to make headway against the wind, and lay down in the how of the wind, and did not daring the night. On the 27th, when the wind had fallen, I sent one of our men to feel whether the land: On the 28th I guessed I was two miles from shore, but at mid-day the tide ran again set out from shore, and in the evening it took me again close to land, and during the night I felt the land, and sent one of our men to feel whether the land: On the 29th I guessed I was two miles from shore, but at mid-day the tide ran again set out from shore, and in the evening it took me again close to land, and during the night I felt the land, and sent one of our men to feel whether the land:

The British iron screw steamer *Diamond*, Captain Thieland, arrived here on the 9th inst. from England, via Manila. She left Aberdeen on the 14th September, and Southampton on the 19th, six hours after the English mail, and she arrived here on the 9th inst., from Aden, and Gallo, arriving at the latter port, at the same time and at Singapore two days and a half before the English mail. The *Diamond* was built by Messrs. Hall, Russell and Co., of London, and will run in connection with the steamer *Emeralda*. The dimensions of the *Diamond* are as follows—Length, 210 feet; breadth, 29 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; 800 tons register; speed, 15 knots per hour; draught, 14 feet; capacity 1,450 tons dead weight on a draught of fourteen feet of water, and she is fitted with eight large lifting cranes. On the main deck are two large hatches with steam winches, patent capstans, and other machinery, and there are also facilitating quick discharge cargo: the captain and officers' cabins, and galleys are also on the main deck, and over the officers' quarters is the bridge with a pilot house and chart room. The vessel has a complement of 100 persons, including sixteen first-class passengers. The cabin are well ventilated, having large side scuttles for

HONGKONG.

We hope Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General Customs, has postponed his return to China till January next.

The Chinese revenue schooner *Lieking*, we hear, been found by some Chinese merchant in twenty fathom of water with her sails gone.

From the morning of the 12th instant, while the Capt was sitting, a heavy cross barbed wire fence was erected from the Court House, starting several men and nearly killing Mr. Baugster as he passed out of the Court door; the beam of the gate being broken off at the hinges, and the cutting bolts, which also came down.

We regret to hear that another steamer belonging to the China Merchants Company, is expected to be sent to Japan, and will be returning to Shanghai late Spring; this steamer was damaged during the late rebellion her voyage to Canton, as is likely to be condemned at

[illegible]

the bad called snake-holes." This the speaker described as a serious commentary on the criminal class were deemed to make. He felt that the Government should be signed by some of the gentlemen with the Tung Wah Hospital. This institution, he was hopeful, would be a credit to the Government. He would like to understand that it was utterly honest.—His Excellency, in reply, spoke in favour of the Chinese sanitary system, referred to the Government, and said that he was in the prison, defended the Tung Wah as one of the most valuable institutions, and spoke of services rendered to the Government by committees of the emigration question. He said that the Government was now going for the Central School, on the ground the institution destroyed voluntary effort, referred to what he had done for the improvement of the Chinese, and said that he had had referred to the subjects and to his by his friend; the subject were not to discuss how would leave to the Government, and he would like to refer to what was said.—Hon. H. Lowcock said that if the goal were enlarged it would, in the present system, certainly be filled, but that the Government was not to be in discipline and management of the present might be rendered amply sufficient for requirements of the colony.—Hon. T. G. Smith said the question simply depended on the management of the Government, and not the separate system.—Hon. P. Ryrie said to the first three schemes on account of expense they involved, although he was in favour of the fourth, and that the fourth scheme was the best if an enlargement of it was necessary.—The Acting Chief Justice referred to the question of the Government. F. Snowden referred to the other works referred to, and said that he was not satisfied that looking at the expense they had been he thought they might try whether a discipline would not keep the criminals away from the Government, and that he was in favour of the fourth scheme.—Hon. C. May supported the scheme of building a goal on Stonecutter's Island.—His Excellency thanked the members of Council for the interest they had given him, and said that he would call on them in giving his recommendations to the Secretary of State.

MACAO.

[illegible]

CHINA.

CANTON.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
6th November.

Petition was presented to the Lieutenant-governor whilst His Excellency was on his return to his yamen a few days back, signed by three hundred opium boliers, praying him to withdraw the opium monopoly from the river, as they had all been thrown out of employment through the closing of the opium shops. The petition was read, and the Governor did not deem it difficult to guess its nature when unsealed.

On the 3rd clock yesterday morning a man and woman caught fire and were completely incinerated. The inhabitants of the buildings incinerated were much alarmed for fear the flames should spread, but they worked with much will and effect that it was confined to the spot.

Opium robbery continues to be prevalent. On the 1st of the month, a money changer's shop in the Canton river was robbed of 100,000 taels carried off. No resistance was made by the dead inmates, and the burglars got clear off with their booty.

On the 10th of the river boatmen, as usual as the steamer arrived. On the night of the 29th a passenger boat on her way from Chungking to Canton was boarded by pirates, who took everything of value in the craft, including the passengers' baggage, and then returned to the river reported to the Authorities, and there,

notes, it will end'.

13th November.

A mob has been issued for the purpose of public stating that two or three scores of black girls have been recovered from a not-a-kidnapper, who had stolen them and taken to his house. This man was arrested a few days ago and is now in the hands of the police who have taught children to go and see they can recognise them among those released.

Consequence of the numerous robberies of the last few days, employers in the streets have been ordered lately the banks in the city have been awarded \$100 to any person who can furnish the arrest of any of the robbers.

A petition has been presented to the Municipal Council for the purpose of obtaining relief from the tax on the property of the poor families established as a precaution against distress from scarcity. The petition has been complied with by the issuing of an order to the district magistrates to establish more relief.

On the night of the 4th instant a band of about 150 robbers attacked a clothing shop at Ho. On the alarm being given the neighbours gathered round the shop and the robbers were beaten off, but not before they had killed two of the neighbours. An iron on the bodies of the man killed was held in the following day on the application of the police. The bodies of the two being collected and the families of the deceased.

about three o'clock this morning an alarm was given which caused a great deal of excitement. The fire broke out in Ning Yuen-street at the rear of Messrs. Brasell and Co.'s stand. The conflagration quickly spread to neighbouring streets and Tsong Mo, San street and Tsang Lan-street and Wa Lan-are now burning. The streets round the neighbourhood are impassable being closed by the "Braves."

8.30 o'clock a.m.

It is reported that the fire broke out in a fire and charcoal shop named Kwong Cheung, a Ning Yuen-street. It is difficult to

